NO. 8966 P. 27

(19) Patent Office of Japan (JP)(11) Publication of Patent Application: Showa 50-25608

(43) Publication: Showa 50 (1975) 3.18

Int. CL. 5 ID Code Office Cont'l No. Japanese Classification

C 03 C 3/12 6730 41 20 (3) C12P 21 A2

Verification request: Not requested

Number of pages (total of 5 pages)

(21) Filed Number: Application Showa 48-75645

(22) Filed Date: Showa 48 (1973) 7.6

(71) Patent Assignee: (Toho) Research Institute Iron and Steel

JP 50-25608

[Note: Very poor copy of the original. Names, addresses, company names and brand names are translated in the most common manner. Japanese language does not have singular or plural words unless otherwise specified by a numeral prefix or a general form of plurality suffix.]

Description of the Invention

1. Name of the Invention

Manufacturing Method for High Melt Point Glass Body

2. Scope of the Claims

Manufacturing method for the preparation of high melt point glass body characterized by the fact that a sintered body from a mixed material that is an Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), which is difficult to form a glass state, and which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α -Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is an invention about a large scale manufacturing method where a high melting point oxide material, which is difficult to form a glass state, and its system, are melted by using an arc plasma flame and this material is supplied in the gap between cooling rolls that are rotating at a high speed, and it is rapidly cooled and it becomes a material in a glass state, and a ceramic glass body that is transparent to visible light is obtained.

Among the many oxide compounds, as it is well known, as the components that easily form a glass state there are B2O3, SiO2, GeO2, P2O5, As2O5, etc. The present invention is an invention whereby relative to this, improves the rapid cooling methods used according to the previous technology relative to the oxide compounds and their systems, which are difficult to form a glass state, like for example, Al2O3 – Ln2O3 (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), and it uses an arc plasma flame and an impact quenching etc., high speed cooling method, and it realizes a new Al-Ln-O glass state.

Namely, it is an invention that suggests a manufacturing method for the preparation of a glass body from an Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal

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element and yttrium element), which has been said to be difficult to form a glass state according to the previous technology, and according to the present invention, first a sintered body which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α-Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled, for example by the method where it is supplied in the gap between cooling rolls rotating at a high speed, and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

Here below, an explanation will be provided relative to the manufacturing of Al2O3 - Ln2O3 system glass body.

Granulated below 325 mesh (45 microns), fine powder form, high melting point oxides of α-Al2O3 and Ln2O3 were mixed at different mole ratios, and sintered bodies with a cylindrical shape with dimensions of 3 mm diameter x 30 mm, were formed. This sintered bodies were placed in a chuck and their edges were melted by a two stand arc plasma flame and the molten material flowed in the gap between two rotating at a high speed rollers of an inner part cooling device and by that it was possible to produce a transparent to the visible light experimental material with a thickness of approximately 1 micron and a diameter of approximately 50 mm. Regarding the mole ratio of the α -Al2O3 and the Ln2O3 in this case, it is preferred that the ratio of the Ln2O3 relative to 1 mole of α -Al2O3 be within the range of 0.1 ~ 10 moles. Naturally, when both materials are used individually a glass body is not obtained. The fact whether or not the obtained by this method experimental material is a glass material was studied by using a polarized light microscope, an X- Ray diffraction and an electron microscope. According to the method using a polarized light microscope, the experimental material was placed in the space between orthogonal Nicol and an orthoscopic observation was conducted. For the experimental material, even if the stage was rotated, a change in the image contrast was not observed. Then, for the X ray diffraction image and for the electron beam diffraction image, only a halo image was observed. In the viewing filed by the electron microscope there was no intervening material observed. In Figure 1 the electron beam diffraction image (Figure 1-1) of the experimental material from the Al-Ln-O system and its planar viewing field image (Figure 1 - 2), are presented. The phenomenon of crystallization of the Al-Ln-O system experimental material by subjecting it to a thermal treatment at a temperature of 1000oC for different number of hours was studied by using X ray diffraction. The results from that are shown in Figure 2. From the above-described observations it is possible to determine that the experimental material obtained by using the above-described equipment is a glass material. Regarding such glass material, it is possible to obtain various compositions of the Al-Ln-O system, and the elements that are represented by the above described Ln are La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu and Y. Regarding the produced glass material, it is transparent relative to visible light, and also, regarding the Ln element, usually, the elements that are present in a third valency are stable, however, among the Al-Ln-O glass materials, the materials where Ln is Sm, Eu and Yb and these elements are present in a bivalent state, it is

considered that a coloration is developed. In Figure 3 the obtained glass material is presented.

The coloration of the obtained Ln-Al-O system glass is according to the described here below.

	Color	
Ln-Al-O		
La-Al-O Ce-Al-O Pr-Al-O	colorless colorless pale green color	
Nd-Al-O	pale blue color brown color	
Sm-Al-O	pale yellow color	
Eu-Al-O	colorless	
Gd-Al-O	colorless	
Tb-Al-O	colorless	
Dy-Al-O	colorless	
Ho-Al-O	pale orange color	
Er-Al-O	colorless	
Tm-Al-O	pale brown color	
Yb-Al-O	colorless	
Lu-Al-O	colorless	
Y-Al-O		

Regarding the glass materials that is obtained by using the above described glass material manufacturing installation, and using an oxide material or its system that are difficult to form a glass state irrespective of the type of the used Al-Ln-O system, it is anticipated that they are materials that have properties that are different from those of the glass materials obtained according to the previous technology from glass, B2O3, SiO2, etc., and it is considered that from the standpoint of the optical, electric and magnetic properties, they are materials that can play an extremely important role in the different aspects of the electronic memory related technologies and also in other processing technologies.

Practical Examples

The manufacturing of high melting point ceramic glass materials uses the equipment presented according to Figure 4. Here below an explanation will be provided by using the figure.

In the figure, 1 represents a chuck whereby in order to produce the glass material, the sintered body experimental material can be moved in the up and down direction within the diagram. Also, in the figure, 2 represents the sintered rod. The material used in order to obtain the glass material, is a material where less than 325 mesh dispersity, fine powder form α -Al2O3 and Ln2O3, for example, La2O3, powder are weighed at the

corresponding mole ratio, and after that these are well mixed and combined by using a mixing device, and this material is press molded in a cylindrical shape with dimensions of 3 mm diameter x 50 mm, and this cylinder shape material is sintered at a temperature of approximately 1000oC for a period of 20 hours in an air atmosphere. The cylinder shaped sintered material body 2 is grasped by the chuck 1 so that, as shown according to the presented in Figure 1, its front end is introduced into an arc plasma flame. 3 represents argon arc plasma flame (with a temperature of at or above approximately 3000oC), and it is at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or above, and preferably, it is at or above approximately 3000oC. 4 represents the arc plasma nozzle, 5 represents the roller where the inner part is cooled by water, and that rotates at 1000 rpm or higher, and where by the motion in the left and right direction, it is possible to adjust the thickness of the glass material. The molten material obtained from the sintered body enters in the gap between the two rollers that are rotating at a speed of approximately 1000 rpm, and from the rollers, a transparent glass material with a thickness of approximately 1 micron, is obtained. The obtained glass material has a diameter in the range of 50 - 100 mm. Moreover, the details of the cooling part are shown in Figure 5. 6 (in Figure 4) represents the experimental material controlling device, 7 represents the produced glass material. This glass material is collected in the receptacle tray 8.

In Figure 5, 9 represents the motor used for the rotation, 10 represents the entrance in the cooling part where the cooling part used cooling water is transported, 11 represents its exit opening. The cooling water enters through the above described opening 10 close to the roller inside part separation wall 12 and it cools the roller surface. The water that has a somewhat higher temperature is directed to exit through the exit opening 11 by 13, which is close to the axis part.

Moreover, in Figure 6, a schematic diagram is shown of the essential parts of the device generating the above described argon arc plasma. If we are to provide a simple description, through the protection gas nozzle 14, as a protective gas 15, for example, a mixed gas containing 93 volume % Ar and 7 volume % H2 is used. 16 represents the melt injection head, 17 represents the cooling water. 18 represents the plasma gas (Ar), 19 represents the a tungsten electrode (- electrode), 20 represents a high frequency wave, 21 represents the electric source for the pilot arc, 23 represents the electric source for the melt injection arc. 23 represents a switch, 24 represents an arc plasma flame, 25 represents a (+electrode).

After that, the glass material that is obtained by using this equipment is presented in Figure 3.

In the case of this glass material, it can obtained from all rare earth type elements and yttrium element (Y) and also, it can obtained from almost all the mole ratios of the α -Al2O3 and Ln2O3, however, it is preferred that relative to 1 mole of the α -Al2O3, the amount of the Ln2O3 is within the range of 0.1 ~ 10 moles. The confirmation of the glass state of the material was conducted by using polarized light microscope, X ray diffraction and electron beam diffraction.

In the above described Figure 1, the electron beam diffraction pattern and the microscopic image of the glass material obtained as Al2O3: Ln2O3 = 6:1 are weighed, as a representative example of the Al-Ln-O system, are shown. For the electron microscope a manufactured by Nippon Denko Company, 200 kV microscope, was used. Regarding the electron beam diffraction image, it was projected at an acceleration electric potential of 150 kV, and it showed a typical halo image. The fact that this halo image was obtained indicates that the obtained experimental material is a glass material. Regarding the electron microscopic image, it is an image obtained by a bright viewing field image at a magnification of 62,000 times. From this image it is seen that there are no intervening materials present at all and this indicates that the obtained glass material is a microscopically good glass material. Then, by the observation through a polarized light microscope, it is confirmed that even when the experimental material is rotated, there is no change in the contrast at all, and this indicates that macroscopically also it is a good glass material. Also, in Figure 2, the results are shown from a measurement conducted by an X-ray diffractometer using CuKa relative to the manufactured glass material after it has been subjected to a thermal treatment for the time period as shown in the figure, and this studies the conditions of the crystallization.

As it has been described here above, according to the present invention it is possible to suggest a manufacturing method for the preparation of high melt point glass body characterized by the fact that a sintered body from a mixed material that is an Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), which is difficult to form a glass state, and which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α-Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled by using for example a method where this molten material is rapidly cooled in the space between rotating at a high speed cooling rollers and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

Here above, mainly, a practical example was described where La2O3 was used as the Ln2O3, and also, as the rapid cooling method for the material that has been melted by the argon arc plasma, water cooled type, high-speed rotating rollers were used, however, after this, as other practical example, there is the example where Nd2O3 was used as the Ln2O3, and where for the rapid cooling method, the equipment shown according to Figure 7, that has a structure formed from a water cooled piston 26 and an anvil 27, was used.

Regarding the α -Al2O3 and Nd2O3 that are used as the material, they are both materials where the purity level is at least 99.9 % or higher, and also, they are materials that are in a fine powder form. The mole ratio of both materials, namely, α -Al2O3:Nd2O3 = x: 1, where x was within the range of 1 and 10. Both materials were well pulverized, mixed and combined, and they were subjected to an elevated pressure of 4 ton/cm2, and pellets with a thickness of 1 mm and a diameter of 5 mm, were formed. These pellets were sintered in an air atmosphere at a temperature of 1000oC for a period of 5 hours. The pellets 28 of this sintered experimental material were placed inside a manufactured from

Cu piston, as shown according to Figure 7, and they were melted by the plasma flame 25 until the experimental material formed a spherical shape. While heating by using the plasma flame 25, the water cooled by the cooling water 30 piston 26 and the manufactured from copper anvil 27 are operated by the spring 31 and the electro-magnet (not shown in the figure), and the molten material is enclosed in the space between the two and it is rapidly cooled. Moreover, in this case, the above described plasma flame 25 is discharged from the plasma torch 32.

Regarding the produced glass material, at a diameter of approximately 5 mm and a thickness of approximately 1 micron, it is a material that is transparent to visible light beam. The glass material obtained from the α -Al2O3: Nd2O3 = 6:1 experimental material was subjected to a an orthoscopic observation by the polarized light microscopic method, in the space between orthogonal Nicol, and the same way as in the above described practical example, even if the stage was rotated, there was no change in the image contrast. Then, through the X ray diffraction pattern, and the electron beam diffraction image, only a halo pattern was observed. Then, when using an electron microscope, in the bright viewing field image there were no intervening materials observed. Figure 8 is a diagram presenting the results from the X ray diffraction studies of the crystallization phenomenon in the case when the above described Al-Nd-O system experimental material was annealed at a temperature of 1000oC for different number of hours (CuK α radiation, (using Ni filter), pulse height analysis).

From the above described it is confirmed that the isotropic properties possessing materials that are obtained from the 6α -Al2O3. Nd2O3 obtained from each of the above described experimental materials, are glass materials.

4. Brief Explanation of the Figures

Figure 1-1 represents the electron beam diffraction pattern (150 kV) of the Al-La-O type glass material; Figure 1-2 represents its bright viewing field pattern (x 62500); Figure 2 represents the results from the measurement of the crystallization of the Al-La-O type glass by the X ray diffraction method. Figure 3 represents a photograph of a thin piece of the Al-Ln-O type glass material. Figure 4 represents the glass material manufacturing equipment according to the first practical example of the present invention. Figure 5 represents a front view diagram where one part of the inner part of the cooling roller 5 from Figure 4, has been cut open. Figure 6 represents a schematic diagram showing the essential parts of the argon are plasma generating equipment according to the present invention. Figure 7 is a glass manufacturing equipment related to another practical implementation example according to the present invention. Figure 8 is a line chart diagram showing the results from the X ray diffraction measurements of the crystallization of the same Al-Nd-O type glass.

1	
٠.	sintered rod. 3argon arc plasma name,
4	arc plasma nozzle, 5cooling roller,
 К	experimental material controlling device,

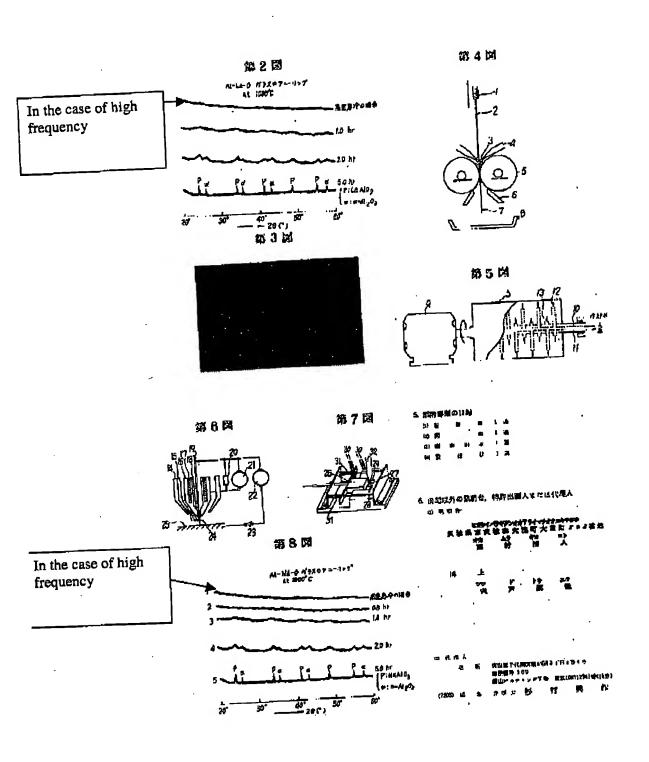
7synthesized glass material, 8coc	glass material
7synthesized glass material, 8coc receptacle tray, 9motor, 10coc	ling water entrance
motor, 10	Jimb wi
receptacle tray, succeeding water exit opening,	i-war most
opening, 11	nnei part
12	
agic vicinity, 14	discharge
Diotectivo England	nlaema gas (Ar).
head, 17cooling water, 18	high
head, 1/ tungsten electrode (- electrode), 20	
19electric source for the pilot arc, frequency, 21electric source for the melt radiation arc,	
frequency, 21electric source for any pro-	
frequency, 21electric source for the melt radiation arc, 22arc plasma flam	A
22switch, 24arc plasma flam 23pis	∪ ,
23switch, 24pis 25roller (+ electrode), 26pellets, 29	wii,
25pellets, 29	plasma Hame,
25roller (+ electrode), 26pellets, 29	•
an couling water,	
32plasma torch.	
Ja	Â

第120-1



第1 図-2





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5. Record of the Appended documents

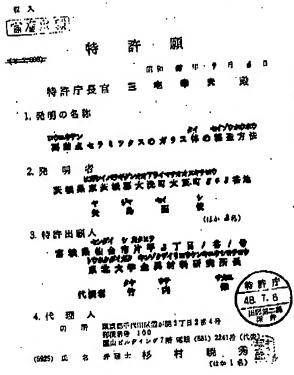
(1) Description 1 copy
(2) Figures 1 copy
(3) Application copy
(4) Power of attorney 1 copy

 Other than the above described invention authors, patent applicants or representatives

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12/07/04



19 日本国特許庁

公開特許公報

①特開昭 50-25608

③公開日 昭 50.(1975) 3.18

四特爾昭 48-2545

四出願日 昭4.(1973) 7.6

審查請求 未需求 (全5頁)

庁内整理番号 *6730 年*/

2000129 21 AZ (f) Int.Cl? C 03C 3//Z

明 10 17 《発明の名称 実数点セラミックスのガラス体 の製造方法

2.特許別求の範囲

よ発明の評額な説明

本経明はガラス状態になりにくい 海融点像化物及びその系をアークブラズマフレームにより物能し、之を高速凹転する冷如ロール値に保険し、 高速患者してガラス状態にし、可視光線に対して 強明なセラミックスガラス体を大量に調査する方 世に関するものである。

多くの酸化物の甲でガタス状態になりやすい骨格級分は、耐知のように BgO3 、 810g 、 080g 、 PgO5 、 ABgO5 等である。本発明はこれに巨し従来からガタス状態になり眺いとされていた酸化物及びその果、例えば ABgO3 へ IngO3 系(Ing は静力を可用してリークラスマットしたなインドクトミエンチング等の高速像を注き使用して、初めて AP-Ing-O 系のガラス状態を取扱しょうとするものである。

すなわち、促来からガラス投資にもりにくいと称せられていた A f 2 o 5 ー In 2 o 5 系(ことで In は利土 教元表かよびイントリウム元素を示す)のガラス体の複形方法を競換しようとするものであり、不透明では先つ、使粉状 U-A f 2 o 5 で対し In 2 o 5 の同れか!親父は 3 監以上の最粉末を加えてたる協会物の焼鉢体をアータグラズママレームにて約2500 で以上所表の限にてよる。

.. 1411 9 ...

最后せしめる知を高速息待力技によつて象をせしめ、可視光線にて透明をセラミックスガラス体を 途段的に移られるようにしたものである。

以下 A 4 2 0 3 ー 2 10 2 0 3 系のガラス体製資に関する 説明を行なう。

特題 図50-25608(2) ロコル国に飲料を包と、オルソスコープ観察を行 たつた。女将のかいてわるステージを迫転しても 後のコントラストに変化は概要されなかつた。 さ らに工器図折像、電子線図折安ではハロー係しか 収察できなかつた。 電子観像館による明視管像で は介在物は観察されなかつた。 男/図に Ad-La- O 当にかける試料の電子韓國折像(第1四一1)及 びその位置動像(第1日~1)を示す。 A#-D6-0 表の試許を /ged でせいろいろな時間系統用する ことによりて始島化する勇勇を工程回折で罪べた。 その前果を得る例に示す。以上の複数事本とり上 別の複数で得られた飲料はガラス体であることが 間定された。このようなガラスなは A1-122-0 系の あらゆる組成のところで得られた前記 垣 モデオ元 新姓 Lo , Co , Pr ; MA , fm , Sm , Nu , OA , Tb , Dy , Ho , Mr , TB , Yb , Lu 及びすであ る。作成したガラス体は可視光線に対して透明で あり、又 加 元素は一般には 8 便で存在するのが宏 窓であるが A f-lu-D 発ガラス体の中で lu が stp ise, 及び Yb ではそれらの元素がよ価で存在している

と思われる色形を呈している。無よ恩に得られた

やられた In-A4-0 果の透明なガラスの色彩は次の如くであつた。

La-Ad-O	6_
L=-A6-0	# &
0-44-0	無色
PT-A2-0	なるなの
74-A 6-0	数の単色
5#-A&-0	湖 色
Zu-A \$0	表 氧 色
0-34-50	無 色
TU-A 4-0	* 🗪
Dy-A &- O	# 2
Eo-A1-O	舞 色
煮 〒− ≜ ₫ −0	帯り物色
TM-14-0	無色
Yb-44-0	御を集合
14-A 4-0	情 色
X -Y1-0	# 6

上記のガラス体製器被数を使用して A 4 - 1 to - 0 系のみをらすガラス状態になり取い酸化物及びもの系にかいて得られるガラス体は使来のガラス、 8:0。等の系とりなるガラスとは異なつた、性質を持つことが予制され、光学的、質気的、強気的性質の武器から配象素子関係其の他工具的体 各方面で非常に役立つものと思われる。 実施例

常齢点をラミックスのガラス体機形は物を製作。 示す狭電を使用する。以下図版を用いて説明を行 なう。

/ はガラス体を作成する為の機構体製料チャックで影中で上下に動作できる。 3 は機能能を示す。ガラス体を得る為の数料は、 88587%4 以下の対策 にした機能は4・アルミナと Ling O 5 例えば Ling O 8 の の 示を誇当な セル比に評せした 毎、 後神徳でよく混合し 3 mo × メ 20 mo 円柱状態で プレス 成級した、この円柱状態 変を 1 600 で で 20 時間 大気 中で 第 新したものである。 円柱状態 特体 3 を 著 4 隙 に示すようなチャック / 光視み、先端 2 7 ケ ゴン 7 ー

传路 图50-25608(3) する。君子造成の上つた水を動形の近くほから出

なか、用る説に削裂のアルゴンアータフラズマ 発生質性の関部の株式間を示す。病単に結明する と、月往保護ガスノズルで、保護ガスはとしてない 例史は、Ar 98 内景も、 E, 7 安成乡の混合ガス を使用する。16位得耐ヘッドであり、17はその新 却水である。リはブラズマガス (Ar)、10 はキング スチン宮根(一郎被)。 おは高層院。 おがパイロ ツトアータのための甘原、 ひが溶射アータのため の世段を示す。日はスイツチ、おはて一タプラズ マフレーム、おはロ ペラ(+育塚)を尓す4

次化との複数を用いて砂られたガラス体は等る 以に示してある。

このガラス存は第二節元数のすべておよびイ 沙 トリウム元素(Y)でねられ、また CL-A190g と Sayog の殆んどすべてのモル比のところで得られ、 应担照分比为智慧强智力求定该各入口を、八は 5幅 好主しくはは-Adgos / モルに対し.Engos 0./~10 モルである。ガラス体であることの同定は備光期 景望、王稼団折、電子鶴園折によつて行なつた。

クフラズマフレーム心中に人るように散倒する。 まはアルゴンアータブラズマフレーム (む) 2000 ℃ 以上の極度)を水し、約 2500 で以上、好きしく社 約3000 で以上である。 4 代ナークアラスマノス ルを示す、まは水で内部冷却してあるローラを宗 し、 1000 rep 以上で図示し、左右に移動するこ とよつてガラス体の厚さも異似できる。焼粉体が 溶解した異隔的 /000 rpp 口窓をで関釈している3 台のローラーのほに人りローラーからは対18で 単重を持つ決明をガラス体が発われた。得られた ガラス体は再独 D ans 4 ~ 100 ans 4 の大きさを有し

なか、冷却筋の静制むついては毎1匁に示す。 6 は飲料のかきとり株を分しりは作扱したガラス 体を示す。これをガラス体の発台であるつて受け

・ 終り始めずな回転船動用モーターを示し、 // は その出口を示す。冷粒水は耐肥入口 10から入りな ーラー内部の周載近くなに入りロール表面を育却

. 原記無/歯には A/-Lz-5 系の典型的 左氏として $\Delta d_{2}O_{3}$! $\Delta s_{2}O_{3} = 6$: / 贮料费して得られたガラ ス体の医子線回訳者かよび製機・機像が示してある。 使用した電子設務学は日本電子社種の 300 EV の ものである。電子額回針像は加密度圧 /#0 tv で 接必し、真型的なハロー傷を示している。どのハ ロー学から得られた観異がガラス体であることを 示している。世子顧爾領領は明視野像で 62,500 併のものである。この懐からこのガラス体にはも く介統的が存在せず機能的に長労のガラス体であ ることを示している。さらに傷光朝間後による観 務で似料を回転してもコントラストに変化が全く ないことから巨視的にも具製のガラス体であるこ とを示している。また、毎2岁には、昼役したガ ラス体を終に示すような時間幾級器した限、On Ru 移による工機ディフラットメータによつて測定し た耕果であり、給品化の様子を調べたものである。

以上的べたように、不無頭によれば、ガラス钦 駅になりにくい Algog-LngOg 飛(但し tin は精土 **彰元梨かよびイットリゥム元素(Y)を示す)の** 高数点做化物化如以て数形状 4-1420g 化剂 Lingog の例れかり株叉は2無以上から成る最易末を加え て渡る混合物の競粉体をアータブラズマッレーム **にて約 2300 で以上好せし(は約 3000 で以上に加** 無都敵せしぬ、とれを高遠國程海却ロール 脱にて 念市せしめる毎の急冷方法を用いることによつて、 可視光輝にて透明なセラミックタスガラスな者 考 硬的に得る高融点セラミックスのガラス体の報道 万法を発供することができる。

以上主として DagOg として DagOg を取り上げ、 かつアルゴンフータブラスマによる拷耶体の係合 万倍として、水舟共高速的転ローラーを採用した 寂察例について述べたが、次にさらに作の事情例 として Zagog としてはdgog を用い、無平万階とし ており盥に示す如き水舟されたピストンおとかな たこ(アンピル)おとから推放された複数を採用

» 料として用いる U-Alio, かよび Mago, は矢化 絶関として 99.9 名以上のものでおり、また臘冊 東を用いる。尚者のモル比。すたわち A&gOg :

 特別 応50-2580 B (4) 製鋼できなかつた。さらに似乎和盈納による明确 野像では外任物は観報されなかつた。第4 数は前 起の A 6-114-0 糸の 区科ガラス 4 を 1000 じ て知 4 の時間 7 ニーリングする ことによつ て結 単化する 現象を X 部 回 折で調べた 転乗で ある (C1 E U 内 針 (111 フィルター) 使用、 バルス 0 夢 3 の 分析)。 以上の 各 X 帧 から 6 A 4 2 0 3 ・ N 4 2 0 5 から 4 られ た 写 方 物 特 は ガラス 体 で ある こと か 回 記された。 4 初 面 の 簡単 な 戦 明

ボクロー/は A1-La-O 多ガラス体の質子契値 が全 (/10 EV)、第 / 関ーよはその明視要体 (× 62500)、 第 3 図は A6-La-O 泉ガラスの結合化の と級団折独による物理結果、用 3 図は A4-Lan-O 泉 ガラスの部片の写真、第 4 図は不発明の一字節例 に係るガラス保軽影響像、 第 3 図は明 4 図の所知 ローラー 3 の内部を一部切開して示す正面的。 率 6 別は不発明に係るアルゴンアークブラズマ発生結 像の製剤を於す模式図、 第 7 図は不発明の他の 説例に依るガラス体調整検測、 第 8 図は同じく A1-N4-O 泉ガラスの特品化の工業回折性による態定結

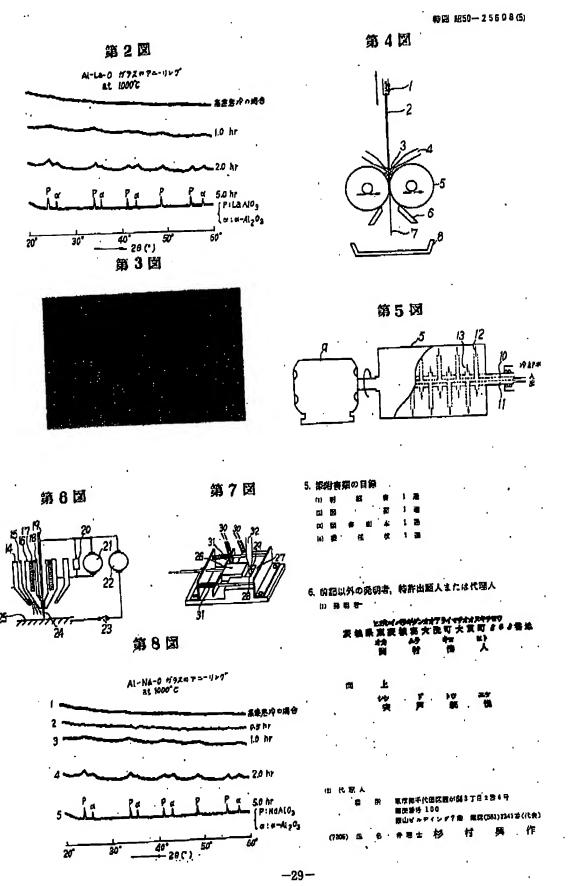
米をボナ筋液である。

第1図-L



第1 図-2





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